

Michaelmas first,
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the SOUTH FARM
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Caledonian

No. 9983.

EDINBURGH,

THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE SECOND VOLUME.
This day is Published, Price 1s.
THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR AUGUST 1785.

(With a View of Dunfermline, a View of Piercy's Crofts, and a New Song.)

Containing, among other curious articles, the following.

Register of the Weather for August—Dialogue between a Faquir and a Veetal—Samuel Johnson's Diary—A Defence of the Loquacity of Women—Account of some remarkable Pits in Berkshire—Observations on the Language of the Gypsies—Analogy between the Gypsy and Hindoo Languages—A Brief Summary of Proceedings in the Female Parliament—On Specific Gravities taken at different Degrees of Heat—On the present State of the English Drama—Materials necessary in the Manufacture of Novels—On the Truth of Fact and Truth of Nature—Remarkable Anecdote of Sir Walter Raleigh—On the Scale of Fame—Remarks on Comedy—Biographical Sketches of celebrated Musicians—Oriental Analogies from the French of the *Abbe Blanchet*—Love-letter written in the Beginning of last Century—Interspersed Letter from the Earl of Hardwick—Account of the Poetic Milk-Woman at Bristol—History of Mary Queen of Scots, misinterpreted by the Poet Spencer—Miscellaneous Observations on Holland—Letter concerning Piercy's Crofts—Critical Remarks on the Dramatic Works of Voltaire—Use of the Doctrine of Chances in ascertaining Truth—Review, of *Gregory's Essays*; *Rousseau's Letters on Botany*; a New Journey into Spain—Letter concerning the Play of Isabella—The Will, translated from the French—Poetry—Probationary Ode by P. de Maturier—Testimonies of the Learned in favour of the Laureat Candidates—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Printed and Sold by J. Sibbald, Edinburgh; Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; W. Boyd, Dumfries; and W. Phorson, Berwick.

FOR THE USE OF GENTLEMEN IN THE ARMY,
This day is published,

By J. MURRAY, LONDON, and W. CREECH, EDINBURGH,

In one handsome pocket-volume, price, 3s. 6d. in boards,

A TREATISE ON COURTS MARTIAL.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A N E S S A Y

On MILITARY PUNISHMENTS and REWARDS.

The Third Edition, with Additions and Amendments.

By STEPHEN PAYNE ADYE, Esq;

Captain of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Major in the Army,

and Deputy Judge Advocate to his Majesty's Troops serving in North America.

This Edition is considerably altered and improved from the former ones; that it may be looked upon almost as an entire new work, and will be found to be essentially necessary for the instruction of Military Gentlemen.

NEW MEDICINE TAX.

STAMP-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 31st August, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the New Stamp Duties upon certain Medicines, commence on the 2d September next, when the following rates are to be paid by all persons vending nostrums, or proprietary ointments, &c. &c. as may appear proper and necessary.

For every license to sell such Medicines within the city of Edinburgh, 1 0 0

For every license to sell such Medicines in the other parts of Scotland, 0 5 0

For every packet, box, bottle, phial, or other inclosure where the contents shall not exceed the price of one shilling, 0 0 1 1

For ditto, where the price shall exceed one shilling, and not exceed two shillings and sixpence, 0 0 3

For ditto, where the price shall be above two shillings and sixpence, and under five shillings, 0 0 6

For ditto, where the price shall be five shillings and upwards, 0 1 0

Persons selling Medicines liable to these duties, without being duly licensed, or without a stamped label pasted or affixed thereto, forfeit for each offence, a penalty of 5 0 0

Persons selling Medicines with the same label a second time, or selling or buying labels for the purpose of being used a second time, forfeit for each offence, a penalty of 10 0 0

Persons buying at the Head Office, No. 7. Lincoln's Inn, London, stamped labels, the duty on which shall amount to Ten Pounds, are to be allowed a discount after the rate of 2 l. per cent. and the duty on which shall amount to Fifty Pounds, a discount after the rate of 5 l. per cent.

Therefore, all persons residing within the city and county of Edinburgh, who are required to take out licenses, and to provide themselves with stamped labels for denoting the duties on the said Medicines respectively, may apply for the same at this Office.

And all persons living in other parts of Scotland, are to apply to the respective Sub-distributors in the country.

ALEX. MENZIES,
Head Distributor, North Britain.

The following Fact again exemplifies the excellence of the GENUINE MAREDANT'S DROPS, in correcting a coagulated State of the Blood, and freeing the most minute Secretion from obstruction; rational arguments in favour of their specific quality in eradicating the SIR,

MR HENRY WARREN of Chetnote, near this town, who has taken six bottles of your Maredant's Drops, bought at my house, informs me that he is entirely cured of a most violent chill in the blood, caught by walking in wet weather when over-heated, which, for six weeks before he applied to your drops, had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

He further says, that his body was much swollen; that after taking the first two or three bottles he had a very fine perspiration, and that large chalky hard scales fell from his hands and the soles of his feet.

I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Sherborne, July 19, 1785. JAMES GANDER, Bookseller.

As Surgeon Norton died in May 1783, beware of counterfeits in his name. Each direction bill of the genuine drops is now signed "John Hayman," in his proper hand-writing. They are sold at his house in Great Marlborough-street (where he may be consulted).

These drops continue to be sold at 5s. 5d. per bottle, duty included, wrapped in proper directions, signed by Mr Hayman, at his house as above, and by all his predecessor's (the late Surgeon Norton's) agents in the kingdom, particularly at the following places, viz.

Mr HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh; Mr Angus Macdonald jeweller, Glasgow; Mr A. Wylie druggist, Dumfries; Mr Gordon druggist, Aberdeen; Mr Phorson, Berwick; Mr Jollie, Carlisle; Miss Furness, Wigton; Mr Graham, Alnwick; and of Mr Humble or Mr Hodgson, Newcastle.

THE



Mercury

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. 1785.

FOR OPORTO,

The New Brigantine JUNO,

PETER GAVIN Master,

Will sail from Leith to Oporto about the 18th current, and returns with what wine may offer.

Apply to Ramsay, Williamson, and Company, Leith.

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 24th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon,

The following Lots of the Lands and Estate of GRAIGDARROCH remaining unfold.

LOT I. The Lands of CONRICK, BLANOC, BENBUY, and CORNBEG, lying in the parish of Glencairn, and thire of Dumfries.

The yearly rent of these lands, after all deductions, is proved to be 761. 14l. 2 d. 6-12ths.

The proven value thereof, as being held of a subject superior, 23 years purchase, or L. 1764 6 9 6-12ths

The teinds are valued, and the free teinds is 81. 8s. 11d. 7-12ths.

Which at five years purchase, is 49 14 9 6-12ths

Former upset price, L. 1814 1 7 5-12ths

But the same are now to be exposed at the reduced upset price of L. 1730 0 0

LOT II. The Lands of CORRYDOW or CORROCHDOWS, in the said parish and thire.

The free rent of these lands after all deductions, is proved to be 34 l. 2 d. 10-12ths.

And the proven value thereof, as being held of a subject superior, was 23 years purchase, or L. 784 7 7 2-12ths

The teinds are valued, and after deducting the minister's stipend, there remains of free teind 2 l. 5 d. 4-12ths.

Which at five years purchase, is L. 10 2 2 8-12ths

Former upset price, L. 794 9 9 10-12ths

But now now to be exposed at the reduced sum of L. 750 0 0

LOT III. The Lands of MONYGRYLE, lying in the parish of Glen-

in the parish of Dalry, and stewartry of Enterkine.

And the Lands of POINTFOOT, lying in the parish of Dalry, and the free rent of these lands after all deductions, is proved to be 90 l. 2s. 1 d. 9-12ths;

and the value thereof, as being held of a subject superior, was 23 years purchase, or L. 2072 9 4 3-12ths

There is an heritable right to the teinds of Pointfoot. The teinds of Monygyle are valued;

and after deduction of the minister's stipend, the free teind of these lands, is 2 l.

4 s. 2 d. 4-12ths.

Which at five years purchase, is 11 0 11 4-12ths

Former upset price, L. 2083 10 3 7-12ths

But now to be exposed at the reduced sum of L. 1980 0 0

LOT IV. The Lands of CORRYDOW and GLASSINGARNOCH,

lying in the parish of Balneclellan, and stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

The free rent is proved to be 36 l. 10 s. 8d. 9-12ths; and the value thereof, as being held of the Crown, was 24 years purchase, or L. 876 17 6

The teinds are valued, and the balance of free teind-duty, is 5 l. 10s. 3d. 6-12ths.

Which at five years purchase, is 27 11 5 6-12ths

Former upset price, L. 904 8 11 6-12ths

But now to be set up at the reduced sum of L. 860 0 0

LOT V. The Lands of BARNHALLOCH and DRUMANISTER,

lying in the said parish and stewardry. The free yearly rent of these lands, after setting aside a fifth of the rent of Drumanister for teind, and deducting all public burdens, is proved to be 51 l. 18 s. 10 d. 7-12ths.

And the proven value thereof, as being held partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject superior, was 23 1/2 years purchase, or L. 1220 15 8 2-12ths.

The lands of Barnhalloch are valued, and the balance of the teind-duty after deducting minister's stipend, is 1 l. 19 s. 1 d. which at five years purchase, is 20 6 8

Former upset price, L. 1250 15 9 8-12ths

But now to be exposed at the reduced sum of L. 1180 0 0

And LOT VI. SUPERIORITIES in AYRSHIRE.

The Superiorities of the lands and barony of Torbolton, and the lands of Dreghorn with the pertinents, extending to a hundred pound land of old extent, comprehending the lands of Galton and others, which were held in blank farm by the Earl of Marchmont. The twelve pound land of Enterkine and others, held blank of Mr Cunningham of Enterkine, and the forty shilling land of Coylefield and others, held also blank by Mr Montgomery of Coylefield, and a variety of other lands.

The proven value of these superiorities, and former upset price were 1500 l.

But now to be exposed at the reduced sum of 1300 l.

The articles of roup, and progres of wrists, and rental of the lands, may be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson depute-clerk of session; and any persons desirous of further information may apply to James Walker factor.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD under the authority of the Court of Session, upon Wednesday the 23d day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon, within the Parliament

Bagdad, June 17. Mirrabuna, the famous pirate, who has long infested the Persian Gulph, has surprised the island of Karric, of which the Dutch have been masters for about fifteen years. He soon took possession of it, and has sent the garrison, a small one, and the civil officers, to Bender Braikier. The booty which these pirates have thus amassed, is estimated at more than a million. The Dutch, who were expelled, are to apply to the Sophi of Persia for assistance to reinstate themselves in the possession of the island; but as that monarch has sufficient employment in defending his own conquests, it is not expected much assistance will be given by him.

Constantinople, July 9. The Divan have given the Republic of Venice to understand, that if they do not make peace with the Regency of Tunis, the Porte will support the Tunisians with all her forces; and the Venetian minister had much difficulty to obtain a prolongation of 75 days to send expresses to the Republic. The Venetians have, however, made a convention with Russia, which will most likely be of much service to them upon this occasion.

We have accounts, that Selim Pacha, Governor of Servia, has been strangled and beheaded by order of the Porte.

Constantinople, July 22. Warlike preparations are continued with the utmost vigour throughout this empire, and the Captain Pacha vigilantly superintends the workmen, and the exercise of the cannoneers distributed in the different fortresses.

Manheim, Aug. 5. The evening before yesterday we had a most violent storm here; all the elements seemed to unite against us; the wind blew with uncommon violence; the atmosphere was all on fire; the thunder rolled in most awful peals; and during the whole time the rain fell in torrents, accompanied with hail of an extraordinary size, which did incredible damage, by breaking most of the windows in the town, particularly those costly ones on the south and east side of the Elector's Castle: the country suffered by this storm in the extreme; the largest trees were thrown down, and the tops of houses carried away; the harvest was spoiled, the flax, tobacco, wines, fruit trees, and in short all kinds of vegetables, were torn out of the ground. This faint description of the damages done by this dreadful storm will convey some idea of the grief this neighbourhood is plunged into by this calamity.

Warsaw, Aug. 6. The news of the day is, that a formidable detachment of Austrian troops has entered the territories of this Republic. This news seems to be confirmed by a letter from Vienna, which says, that the Emperor has caused a considerable quantity of artillery to be transported into Galicia. The Empress of Russia's banker, some time resident here, set out the day before yesterday for Petersburgh, which has given rise to a variety of conjectures.

Vienna, Aug. 10. The torrent of the Vienne, and other small rivers in our neighbourhood, will certainly cost a great deal of money, time, and labour. It is thought that 180 persons perished by this disaster; and that 500 families saved nothing else but their lives. The gardens of the Emperor at Schonbrunn were considerably injured, and the English gardens of Field-Marshal Comte de Lacy, at Dornbach, are so damaged, that it will cost at least 40,000 florins to restore them to their primitive state. When this misfortune happened, the Field-Marshal was at table with some company. As he can swim, he jumped into the water with eight of his domestics, generously hazarding their lives to save those of his vassals whom the torrent had surprised unawares.

Vienna, Aug. 12. We have accounts from Hermanstadt, that they have lost all hopes of a good harvest in Transilvania; the continual rain and cold weather prevents the grain from ripening.

Paris, Aug. 21. M. de Bellecombe having some orders to receive, and particular business to transact with the King and the Marshal de Caffries, is expected in this city, where he will reside some months before he embarks for Pondicherry. The New India Company design to postpone their grand armament till April, 1786, a period which agrees with it when the Duke of Dorset will arrive to conclude, through the mediation of the Comte d'Adhemar, a treaty of commerce with Great Britain; a treaty which will abrogate the last prohibitory law issued from the Council of Versailles.

L O N D O N, Sept. 1.

Yesterday some dispatches were brought to Lord Syney's office from Lord Torrington, his Majesty's ambassador at the court of Brussels, which mention that the Imperial troops in that province were all in motion, but the place of their destination was not known.

An express arrived in town this morning from Leghorn, which mentions that the troubles which had happened at Venice are over, and tranquility restored. The guards which had kept the Doge a prisoner in his palace of St Mark's Place, are removed, the Council of Enquiry having pronounced in his favour; but the Duke had resigned, refusing any longer, after his late ill treatment, to do the business of the State.

The companies of artillery ordered for Gibraltar are to embark on Monday next at Woolwich, in the Howe ordnance store-ship, which brings over the companies now on duty there to England.

The several schemes of economy which are putting in practice, are expected ultimately to amount to a reduction of the national debt.

Government have resolved to continue building three-decked ships of war, on the first vacancies of ships in the Royal Dock-yards, till the number of them at least are equal to those in the French and Spanish navies.

Yesterday morning Mr Lewis, surgeon of the Royal Charlotte homeward-bound East Indiaman, arrived at the East India House, with the agreeable news of the safe arrival off Portsmouth of the above ship from Bencoolen.

The Royal Charlotte East Indiaman left Fort Marlborough the 11th of March, arrived at St Helena the 5th of June, sailed from thence the 15th, and arrived off Portland the 26th ult. and was proceeding with a fair wind for the Downs. The passengers are Mr Cole, (late Governor of Marlborough); Mr Dooley, Mrs Rogers, and Miss Brickenden and Miss Doveton from St Helena.

The Royal Charlotte East Indiaman has buried above half the crew she took out with her.

This morning some dispatches were received from Philadelphia, which were brought over in the James, Capt. Furlong, arrived at Liverpool.

The last advices from New-York, Boston, and Williamsburgh, mention the very unsettled condition of the United States, and the uncommon height to which party commotions

have arisen throughout the American continent; but at the same time declare all parties concur in shewing the utmost dislike, and even rancour to the friends of Great Britain.

The Amerc. Congress having fixed the seat of legislation at New York, a measure of the greatest wisdom; New York not only being, from its proximity to the sea, the fitest for a correspondence with Europe, and other parts of the globe, but, as it is in the very centre of the American States, a more certain and quiet correspondence may be held from every part of those United Provinces, than if it had been fixed at Philadelphia.

By a letter from Cadiz, dated Aug. 10, we learn, that the Apollo, Capt. Tate, (a fine new ship of 300 tons) from Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo, was stopped about 20 leagues from that place by two Algerine corsairs, who took out six barrels of beef, and other provisions; but finding the Captain an Englishman, and the ship under English colours, they suffered him to proceed.

Perhaps the conduct of France may bring about a complete revolution in the system of Europe. Should she for instance join the Emperor in his projects, a new field would immediately present itself to the commerce of Britain, and which above all things would instigate us to cherish our domestic safety for the sake of the Mediterranean trade.

While some of the powers of Europe are engaged in projects of aggrandizement, and in endeavours to revive ancient claims, by which they excite jealousies in one state, and terrors in another, the French Court is occupied in more political and pacific objects. The Comte de Vergennes, knowing the possibility of reviving to the commerce of India its ancient course by Alexandria and the Persian Gulph, has been seriously engaged in realizing the means—we are assured that at length he has surmounted all the obstacles. He has made arrangements with the Beys of Egypt and the Arabs, that by means of a slight annual subsidy, they are to furnish an adequate escort to the merchants from Suez to Cairo. They soon expect an arrêt of Council, to give a solid foundation to this enterprise, at the head of which is to be placed the Sieur Samondi, a rich merchant at Marseilles. The Baron de Tott has made a report of the places in Egypt proper for commercial stations, and which proves the importance and susceptible extent of this trade.

A comedy is now performing with the greatest applause in every part of the *Disunited States* of America, from the pen of Dr Franklin, entitled, *Every Man his own Legislator*; to which is added a farce, from the same hand, called *All Maffers, All Men*. These pieces have had an amazing run—so great, indeed, that it is thought they will cover over the whole continent.

France has not only one of the most musical voices in her dominions, but is also distinguished for her admirable elocution in the private plays, in which she condescends to take a part. On the 11th of this month (August) she gave a splendid *Fête au petit Vienne*, near Paris, at which most of the first nobility were present: the day was crowned with a representation of the celebrated Beaumarchais' *Barbier de Séville* (the Spanish Barber), in which her Majesty played the part of Rosina with eminent taste, the Duke d'Orléans was great in Figaro, and Mons. de Vaudreuil both deserved and gained applause in *Comte Almaviva*. The Queen was so enchanted with the whole performance, that she instantly wrote to Beaumarchais, that she would take upon herself to recommend him to the attention of his Majesty, whose displeasure he had lately incurred.

Yesterday a special license passed the Seal, for the Right Hon. George Granville Leveson Gower, commonly called Lord Viscount Trentham, of Edinburgh, in Scotland, bachelor, to be married to the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, spinster, a minor, by consent of her guardian, Sir David Dalrymple, Baron.

The Duchess of Devonshire was delivered of a daughter on Monday last, and not a son and heir, as mentioned by mistake.

Advices from Dublin, dated August 26, declare, that from the late decision of the Irish House of Commons, all is quiet in that city; the lower order of people being perfectly satisfied with the proceeding of their representatives, and the gentlemen of landed property waiting with a laudable moderation for a future investigation of the great commercial arrangements between Ireland and this country.

Yesterday at half past three o'clock, Mr Arnold, his son, and Mr Appleby, endeavoured to perform their engagements to the public with the balloon from St George's fields; but an unlucky accident happening, by the parachute catching hold of a rail, nearly turned the boat, in which they were, upside down, when Mr Arnold fell out. Mr Appleby was thrown out of the basket which was fastened to the boat, in order for him to have come down with the parachute; they then cut the cord, and Mr Arnold's son ascended to a great height, and made a very fine appearance; but it soon after burst, and came down amazingly fast into the Thames near Gun-dock, Wapping. Happily neither of them has received any hurt.

Last Saturday some ladies in Birmingham having dined out of a dish of stewed mushrooms, one of the party (the lady of the house) was taken with violent convulsions about ten o'clock at night, but, by the immediate assistance of a gentleman of the room eaters.

S H O P - T A X X.

On Tuesday Mr Everett, Mr Withers, Mr Chapman, and a few other commissioners, met in the council chamber at Guildhall, for the purpose of swearing in assessors, to put into execution the tax on shops.

About eleven o'clock Mr Everett took the chair, and addressed himself to the audience, stating, that, however unpopular the tax, yet, as he felt it his duty, he should persevere in carrying into effect the late act for the tax on retail shops; and he advised every person who was appointed to the office of an assessor, to come forward, and carefully take the oath prescribed by the act; for the legislature having imposed the act, it was the duty of every good citizen to lend his endeavour to carry it into effect. At the same time, he promised to lend every assistance in his power, another year, to accomplish a repeal.

Mr Crowder then called over the different wards in the city, and the names of the persons appointed as assessors. Such as were present answered to their names, and some with much apparent reluctance mumbled over the oath; a few others took it clearly, and several desired to be excused taking it at all.

The commissioners expostulated with such of those as begged to be excused, telling them, that, having been appointed,

they must either take the oath and act, or pay the penalty prescribed by the act for non-compliance; however, several persons whatever it was agreed to appoint another day, and summons such as had neglected to attend.

A letter from a Lady on the method of fixing the value of mercury or quick silver:

"I have promised, Mons. Le Baron, to make you acquainted with such occurrences as might result from the chymical experiments with which I fill up my leisure hours, if I should at any time deserve your attention. I lose not a moment to inform you, that I have at this instant made a discovery, which, in my humble opinion, is equally interesting to the public at large, and the lovers of arts and sciences, in particular: That which has baffled every former attempt, the separation of, or imparting solidity to, quick silver, has been effected by the hands of a weak woman. Yes, Sir, I have irreversibly fixed mercury; I have rendered it as susceptible of fusion as any other metallic substance. After its being fixed, I exposed it to the fiercest fire, nor does it resume (as was asserted by several connoisseurs, before my experiment) any share of its volatility, the principle of which I effectually destroy. I have remarked, on the contrary, its being so completely fixed, the oftener it undergoes the fusion, the more it condenses, becomes compact and brittle, still increasing in brightness.

"The proceeding is no ways laborious; it is as simple as the means by which nature operates its wonders; but is much shorter, since less than an hour is sufficient to complete the operation: Thus, Mons. Le Baron, here is another metal to add to those already known. I will not pretend to determine its rank, affinity, nor what proportion it can bear to other metals: I leave this task to some more expert and enlightened mineralogist, as also to examine to what degree of perfection it may be brought, and how far it will redound to the advantage of the public, and the art of metallurgy; for my part, I content myself with the calm reflection, much more flattering to one of my sex and situation of life than to the professed amateur, of having unravelled that which the most experienced chymists had hitherto looked upon as an unsolvable problem.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D'ORBELIM.

Pres St Sulpice a Pan

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Aug. 26.

"This day arrived the Hebe frigate, Commodore Gower from a cruise, with Prince William Henry on board."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Aug. 23.

"This day's Dutch post brings an account of a dangerous insurrection in the province of Utrecht, and that troops were marching to quell the insurgents, who, when the post came, had formed themselves into military positions, as if determined to face all opposition. The cause of these commotions is related variously here. The Prince de Ligne, Governor of Antwerp, arrived here this day."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, August 17.

"The affairs of this province begin to wear a very serious complexion. The town of Amerfoort will, in all likelihood, give rise to a series of events, which cannot fail of being noted as a leading epocha in the history of this republic. On the 15th instant, application was made by the magistrate of Amerfoort to the Stadholder, requesting the assistance of the military. Orders were instantly dispatched for marching immediately towards that town a battalion of infantry, and a regiment of horse. This intelligence no sooner reached the ears of the deputies of our burghers, than they instantly met, and waited on the president burgomaster, demanding that the Council of the Regency might be assembled extraordinarily this morning at ten o'clock. Mean time, another deputation was sent to the second burgomaster, and the colonel of the city militia, that orders might be instantly given to secure the gates, and give information to the officer who commands the garrison. This was done accordingly, and an express sent last night to Amerfoort.

"The Council met this day at the appointed hour, when upon report being made of the transaction, the Regency declared it to be their unanimous resolution, that no troops of the republic should be admitted within this city, or suffered to remain on the territories thereto belonging, until the business concerning the regulation made in the year 1634 (about limiting the power of the Stadholder) should be finally settled. The burgomasters were next cautioned not to back any warrants that might be sent to them on this occasion, without the consent of the city council. They were, at the same time, authorised to send deputies to the Hague, for the purpose of insisting upon the immediate recall of such patents or warrants given out for the marching of the aforesaid troops; or, upon refusal thereof, to enter a protest in the name of the city and states of Utrecht, as having been taken out without their advice or participation. We shall know, in a few days, what effect will result from those vigorous resolutions, which are taken to crush, if possible, the evil in the very bud."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Aug. 8.

"Great preparations are making to fit out the men of war which are designed to cruise against the Algerines, whose depredations, trade up the Mediterranean will be totally cut off, as those foes in particular swarm with their corsairs, who plunder ships of all nations except the English, which pass without interruption. These free-booters have lately taken two fine ships, richly laden, belonging to this port, off Cape St Vincent, and sent the crews into slavery. They also took an American brig from Virginia, which was in company with the above two ships, whose crew shared the same fate."

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 1.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$.
5 per cent. Ann. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.	India Stock, 136 $\frac{1}{2}$.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 77.	India Bonds unpaid, 17 a 18 prem.
3 per cent. cons. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Navy Bills, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dic.
3 per cent. red. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Exch. Bills, 12 prem.
Long Ann. 18 a 1-16th.	Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 18 s. 6 d.
Short Ann. 1778, 12-9-16ths a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17 s. 6 d.
South Sea Stock, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.	South Sea Stock, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WIND AT DEAL, August 31. S. W.

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 1.

"Nothing is yet determined upon respecting any change in the Administration, or the affairs of Ireland.

"Indeed the whole town is at present in a manner absorbed in the ascension yesterday of Arnold's Balloon, from which

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a gentleman was to have been let down in a parachute. The London papers will have furnished you with an account of this extraordinary adventure; and you will no doubt have heard that only one person ascended in it: This was a son of Mr Arnold's, and who was never meant to have gone in it; but the moment his father was about to ascend, stimulated by a desire of fame, and the affection he bears his parent, he suddenly, and to the astonishment of every one around him, jumped into the car suspended from the Balloon. At this very instant the Balloon rose, and, in rising, struck against the paling that forms the Rotunda, by which accident the father was thrown out of the car, and Mr Appleby, who was to have ascended in the parachute, was torn asunder from it. Young Arnold kept his hold, and clung around the car, the netting of which being extremely rotten, had been torn off, and, in this position, the Balloon ascended with him with a most astonishing rapidity. It is impossible to express the anxiety of the people, not less than one million in number, for the fate of the son, who imagined Mr Appleby lay under the car, and that his father had been thrown out, and dashed to pieces. A new matter of concern, however, in about a couple of minutes, struck the astonished multitude; for, when he had ascended about the height of a mile, the Balloon was seen to burst. Every one who beheld it gave up every hope of the young adventurer's life, and particularly so, when another part of the Balloon was presently afterwards also found to burst. Mr Arnold says, that this accident caused an explosion loud enough to deprive him of his hearing, and which he never regained until he came down into the water.

He farther adds, that when the balloon burst, he considered himself bereft of every possible chance of surviving the accident above a minute or two, and had made up his mind for the dreadful fate that awaited him, not caring what became of him, altogether indifferent whether he came down alive or not, since he had every reason to think his father had been killed. Mr Arnold senior only got a slight hurt on the head, and has suffered nothing more by the accident, except the severe mortification he receives at his disappointment, at which, as well as at Appleby's, he is extremely vexed. The bursting of the balloon was occasioned by the damage it received upon striking against the paling; and it is generally thought, that had the accident been avoided, and the three persons ascended in it, they must inevitably have lost their lives. Young Arnold is in the twentieth year of his age, and means to ascend in the balloon again as soon as it can be repaired, with his father, and Mr Appleby, for the purpose of letting down the latter person in a parachute.

Died here, on Saturday last, Mrs Major Boyd.
Died at Kepoch, the 26th August last, Major Ranald Macdonell of Kepoch.

The University of Edinburgh has promoted the Reverend William Boyd, M.A. Minister of the Gospel at Penningham, to the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

This day, came on the election of Master and Assistants of the Merchant Company, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

Mr THOMAS TOD, Master.

ASSISTANTS.

Mr Niel Macvear,

Sir William Forbes,

Mr Patrick Inglis,

John Black,

David Bridges,

Walter Russel,

Mr Malcolm Wright, Treasurer.

Mr John Gardner,

John Lothian,

William Smith,

James Jackson,

Walter Lothian,

Alex. Anderson.

The improvements of this city are now going forward with great rapidity. A reservoir is at present building in Heriot's garden, for the reception of water to supply the south side of the town, &c. It is not yet decisively determined from what springs this surplus water is to be collected; but it is generally imagined a sufficient quantity will be obtained from about Liberton. If it shall prove otherwise, recourse will be had to Stanston, where there are a number of fine springs, to make up the deficiency. The contract for levelling the causeway of the High-street is agreed upon; the work is already begun, and will be fully completed by Martinmas. The City-guard and the wells are to be removed.

Two men of a very genteel appearance, lately took an unfurnished house a few miles from Newark, and in the absence of Mr Allin, a tradesman of the latter place, obtained credit from his servants, for furniture to the amount of more than 50 l. They had scarcely got possession of the goods before they hired a waggon to carry them to Lincoln, where they offered them to sale by auction, but were prevented disposing of them in that mode, owing (as we presume) to there not being sufficient notice given to the Excise Office. They decamped from Lincoln precipitately with a great part of the goods unfold; called at the Green Man on Lincoln Heath, in their way, as they pretended, to Sleaford, but took the road to Grantham, by way of Ancaster. At Grantham they delivered a part of the goods to a waggoner, directed for a person in London; and with the remainder they arrived in Stamford last Sunday morning, made a stay some hours, and set forwards for the capital. The tradesman, who has been thus injured, went to Stamford in pursuit of them, and saw part of his goods on the waggon.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Sept. 3.
A bust belonging to Lochhorn, that left this place the 22d July last, is come in this day, loaded. The fishing has failed a little; but a good many herrings have been caught.

Extract of a letter from Ayr, Sept. 2.
The Duke of Hamilton's horse, Milfield, walked over the course here on Tuesday last, for the 50 l.; and yesterday Mr Thomson's Soberfides won the 50 l. the Duke of Hamilton's horse, Disguise, having fallen the first heat.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,
From the repeated paragraphs which I have of late read in your paper, respecting the depredations of robbers and pick-pockets upon the High-street of this city, I was led to apprehend, that if a timely check was not given to those pests of society, they would soon become so formidable, that no citizen could with safety walk in the evening from one part of the town to another. I was happy, however, to learn, that upon Saturday night last, a number of those fellows were taken up and committed to the City Guard. I attended their examination, upon Monday, in the Council Chamber, and was sorry to

find, that the greater part of them were tradesmen apprentices, a circumstance which should claim the serious attention of every master who regards the happiness of his domestics, the peace and good order of society. Next to man's own children, his apprentices ought to be the objects of his peculiar care. It is not enough that he instruct them in his particular art or calling: he should, at the same time, endeavour to instil into their young and tender minds, the principles of virtue; by means of which they would be disposed to pay proper attention to their business — than bad company, and become useful members of society.

There are two particulars, however, which I cannot help here taking notice of, as tending very much to vitiate the minds and corrupt the manners of apprentices: — that of allowing them board-wages, instead of maintaining them at bed and board, as formerly, in their own houses; and paying them, along with their journeymen, those wages, in a public house. By means of the former practice, the behaviour of apprentices during meal hours, and after giving over work, is entirely excluded from the observation of their masters, and their time may be employed to such purposes as the wicked dispositions of their own minds or bad company may suggest. From receiving their wages in a public house, they are not only accustomed to an early habit of drinking, but acquire an idle turn of mind, and become too fond of company. Were these two practices laid aside, the complaints of masters against their apprentices would be less frequent. — The latter would become more virtuous, the former better served, and society less disturbed.

Edin. Sept. 2.

MONITOR.

N E W T A X E S.

THE NEW POST HORSES ACT,

Including Stage Coaches and other Carriages let out, and Horses employed in travelling Post: To which is added A POSTSCRIPT, including a summary view of such matters as are the immediate objects of travellers.

(23rd Geo. III. c. 51.)

BY THIS ACT all the former ones, relative to travelling in stages and by post, are repealed, and the following duties take place:

From and after the 1st day of August 1783, every postmaster, innkeeper, or other persons keeping carriages and post horses, for conveying people from one place to another, who shall let for hire any horse for the purpose of travelling post by the mile, or from stage to stage, or for a day, or any less period of time, any horse for drawing any such coach or carriage so let for hire, by whatever name it may be distinguished, shall pay annually for a license 5 s.

N. B. This license is for the horses only.

For every horse used as before mentioned there shall be paid three halfpence per mile, whether they are hired by the mile or day, or any less time; but if the distance cannot be ascertained, there shall be charged 1 s. 9 d. for each horse per day.

Every person keeping carriages of any kind, with two, three, or four wheels, for hire, shall pay annually a license for such carriages, for which he must pay 5 s. alto.

These duties to be under the care of the Commissioners of the Stamp Office in town, or their agents in the country.

Any persons acting as above described without a license, after the 1st of August, forfeits for every offence 10 l.

Licenses to be renewed annually ten days before the former one expires.

If an innkeeper, postmaster, or other person so letting carriages or horses, shall have more places than one for carrying on his or their business, licenses must be taken out for each place, or forfeit 20 l.

The words "Licensed to let Post Horses" to be written in large characters over the door, or in some conspicuous part of situation where such horses are let out, or forfeit 5 l. for every horse or carriage so let.

Every person so licensed, letting carriages to travel post, must paint in letters one inch long, and in a distinct colour, on the outside panel of each door of every carriage so employed, the christian and surname, and the name of the place of their abode, or forfeit 5 l. for every neglect. Where there is a box for the driver, the said writing upon a brass or tin plate shall be affixed to the foot-board: and these writings must be continued and re-painted as often as they become dull or illegible. Where there is no box or outside seat for the driver, the writing must be fixed on a conspicuous part of the pole shaft or splinter bar; this also must be painted on a brass or tin plate.

Engraving or painting a false or fictitious name is 5 l. penalty.

The Commissioners or their agents are to furnish postmasters, innkeepers, &c. with printed or written papers, properly ruled, called weekly accounts, and tickets properly worded; and the postmasters and innkeepers are to give bonds of 50 l. to settle with the Commissioners or their agents when required, and pay all the duties in their hands.

When horses are let for the purpose of travelling, the owner of such horses shall deliver to the travellers to whom such horses are let, the Stamp Office tickets before mentioned, to which the letter or name of such horses shall add his name, sign, and place of abode, also the name of the place to which such horses may be hired to go, the month and day of the month, and number of miles they are to go, or forfeit 50 l. These tickets are to be delivered at the first toll-bar or turnpike, and they are to be paid by the said toll-gate keeper.

And if the traveller has neglected to take, or has lost his ticket, and has none to shew, such toll-gatherer must take 1 s. 9 d. for each horse, before they are permitted to pass such toll-gate or turnpike.

And the persons using such horses, where the distance is not ascertained, shall be furnished with one or more tickets, with the words "for a day," or a shorter time, as the case may be, inscribed thereon, and the name of the place they are going to, and the name, sign, and residence of the person who lets them, with the date also. Postmasters, &c. neglecting or refusing such tickets, forfeit 10 l.

If travellers, having such day tickets, shall, in the course of the day, pass through a toll-bar, or turnpike, or over any bridge where toll is collected by virtue of an act of Parliament, they shall at the first of such places he or they arrive at, deliver the said day ticket, and receive in lieu or return for it a exchange ticket, having the name of the place, date of the day, and number of horses expressed thereon; which exchange ticket shall be shewn at every turnpike, &c. which he, or they, shall afterwards on that day pass through.

Every person refusing to leave the first day ticket, and shew the other exchange day ticket, forfeits 1 s. 9 d.

Any person taking a ticket, letting to hire for two days, or a longer time, or printed, "Hired for two or more days," as the case may be, which certificate shall be filled up with the name and place of abode of the owner of the horses, the date and number of days for which the said horse shall be hired, and the name and place of abode of the person or persons hiring the same; which note or certificate shall be delivered to the first toll-gate keeper, gatherer, &c. who arrive at; for which the toll-gatherer shall give the person of whom he had it, in return or exchange, another ticket, called the check ticket, which shall contain the name of the county and place where the said turnpike is, and the words "Certificate delivered," and the name of the town where such note or certificate issued, and the date also; which check ticket shall be shewn to, but not left with, the other toll-gate collectors they may pass through.

All postmasters, innkeepers, &c. so licensed, residing in London and Westminster, or within five miles of London, or within the bills of mortality, shall pay the duties monthly, or oftener if required, to the agent nearest them, who shall be appointed by three Commissioners of Stamps to receive the same, or forfeit 10 l. and double the amount of the duty then due; and their accounts, both in town and country, must contain the items of every day's business, distinguishing the tickets, notes,

and certificates, with the money received on each, and whether paid by the mile or day; persons concealing any of the duties, or giving in a false account, forfeit 50 l. with the loss of their license also, if the Commissioners think fit.

When horses are let, the persons who take the hire are at the same time to take the duty or be accountable for it.

When travellers stop to change horses, the postmaster must not let them for time, or by the day, but by the mile or stage only, or forfeit 10 l.

Where there are no turnpikes, or toll-gates upon the public roads, the Commissioners may erect as many as they shall think necessary, and place persons there, who shall be empowered to receive and exchange tickets in the manner of the toll-gatherers and turnpike-men before mentioned.

This act does not extend to horses drawing hackney-coaches, provided they go no greater distance than ten miles from London and Westminster, and the suburbs thereof.

Every horse let to travel by the mile, or from stage to stage, shall be deemed to be hired to travel post, within the intent and meaning of this act.

In case of a postmaster, innkeeper, &c. dying, his successor is allowed thirty days to take out a new license in their own name.

Innkeepers, postmasters, &c. must swear to the justice of their acts counts, to the best of their knowledge; such persons refusing to swear, shall forfeit 20 l.

STAGE-COACHES, DILIGENCES, &c.

And by the said act, 25 Geo. III. c. 51. Any person who shall keep a coach, berline, landau, chariot, calash, chaise-marine, diligence, or other carriage with two, three, or four wheels, known to be employed as public stage-coaches or carriages, for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire, to and from different places, and shall let out the same without having first obtained a license, he or she shall forfeit, for every time such coach or other carriage shall be used, 10 l.

A separate or distinct license must be had for every such carriage. Licenses to be applied for where those for horses are issued.

The person so applying must deliver an account of the place or places such carriage as they are about to license is intended to be used, with the number of miles between the two extreme places or towns it is to go, and the number of journeys it is to perform in a day, or week, as the case

